Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 133 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, May 17, 1794. [Whole No. 529.]

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A small assortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has also to dispose of
Barcelona Hand fs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.
May 10 d&w

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber leaving this city for a short time, has empowered Mr. Thomas Potier to transact all business in his absence, holding his transactions as Valued on
Louis Osmont.
May 10 dtf

City of Washington.
THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.
James Greenleaf.
N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.
May 5 dt26M.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Congress of the United States,
In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Galliopolis.
Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.
Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Attest,
SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.
May 14. 1m.

ESSENCE
For the Tooth-Ache,
Prepared and sold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.
THE public is offered one of the most efficacious and safe medicines, that ever appeared, for that most excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous instances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into universal estimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmost service in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the disagreeable smell that is produced from unsound teeth, & will occasion a sweet breath; it likewise prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preserver of the TEETH and GUMS.
Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second street.
April 24. tuth&s 3w

NEW THEATRE.
For the Benefit of
Mr. CHALMERS,
On WEDNESDAY, May 21.
A PLAY and FARCE,
As will be expressed in the BILLS of the DAY.
May 15 *d.*

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry streets.
May 15 1w

District of Pennsylvania
TO WIT:
(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:
"Historical Collections; consisting of state papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an history of the United States of America.
By EBENEZER HAZARD, A.M.
Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correspondent member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
VOLUME II.
Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illustria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna ministra."
In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
May 7 ew4w

Treasury Department.
Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, suitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the sizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the said Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.
For each Frigate.
- 98 Pieces of various Dimensions, including Keels, Floor and Rising Timbers, &c. for a Vessel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
- 27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wale pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c.
- 200 Logs, for various uses.

Pitch Pine.
- 25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
- 210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

- 50,000 Locust Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
- 5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
- 30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Persons willing to supply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole six, will make their Proposals accordingly.
tu&s3w.

For Baltimore,
THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Master.
Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to sail as soon as her inward cargo is discharged, unless freight should offer to detain her.
For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to
SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER,
Who have for Sale,
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter casks
London Porter in 42 gallon casks
White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An assortment of East India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
with a general assortment of Merchandize as usual.
5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

For LONDON,
The Ship
WILLIAM PENN,
NOW lying at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, to sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN FIELD & SON,
Or,
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
May 13. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.
IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

Sales at Auction.
On Thursday the 15th and Saturday the 17th inst. at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at
John Connelly's Auction store,
No. 78, South Front street,
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
In various Branches of literature.
Catalogues may be had at the store as above and at No. 26, Spruce street, where the BOOKS may be seen any time before the sale.
May 13. d5t.

—NO. 21—
Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.
POYNTELL'S
AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
WHERE he keeps up a constant stock of ten thousand pieces for sale, comprising every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the most modern and tasty patterns, for every part of a house. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, durability of colours, variety in designs, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.
An elegant variety of rich fancy festoon & narrow borders, and of stucco and other coloured pannel papers.
Plain grounds made to any colour or shade.
Wholesale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a short notice, on advantageous terms, on usual credit.
In addition to the above assortment, he has a beautiful variety of
French paper hangings
of very superior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.
April 25 tuth&s2w

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, May 9.
A gentleman from Savannah, informs, that on the 19th ult. arrived in that port, the French privateer schooner Les Amis Point Petre, Capt. Talbot, with a prize ship of 600 tons, mounting 16 guns, and had on board board about 150 men; belonging to Pensacola, said to be worth 120,000 dollars: This is the eighth valuable prize taken by Capt. Talbot. The schooner mounts only ten four pounders, and is said to belong to Capt. John Sinclair, of Smithfield.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.
A detachment of State artillery arrived here on Wednesday afternoon last from Philadelphia, under the command of Lt. J. Hazlewood, on their way to Presqu'isle. Lt. Richard Hazlewood who first commanded them was thrown from his horse and killed, near Stratsburgh.

BALTIMORE, May 13.
Extract of a letter, dated April 26, from a gentleman in Bermuda, to Messrs. W. T. and Co. of this town.
"I have only to advise you that I am here, and hope to be so fortunate as to save my sloop, after costing near five hundred dollars, as every vessel and cargo here now is condemned. Here are the brig Betsey, of Baltimore, captain Furlong, and schooner Thetis, captain Jones, vessels and cargoes condemned, the owners obliged to pay costs, and a number in the same predicament. If the American merchants persist in sending out merchantmen to the West-Indies, they will be ruined. There are now five privateers sailing to cruize off your capes, and take every vessel laden with provisions. They are now taking measure of the brig Betsey, to see how many guns they can put on her, and I suppose, in six weeks, she will be out. In six days from this date, the three mast lugger, of ten guns, will sail for our coast. I shall return from this back to Baltimore, in hopes that by the time I arrive, you will have a good armed vessel for me."
By the schooner Voluptuous, Captain Matthew Wilson, who arrived here last evening, from St. Marks, we learn, that on the 7th of April last, the brig Active, of Philadelphia, Nathaniel Gardner, Master, was cast away on the Hogsties—when Capt. Gardner went on shore he had 20 passengers on board, men, women, and children—they remained on the Hogsties eight days after, when the mate (Thomas Arnold) and two of the brigs hands took to the long boat, to seek relief for their fellow sufferers—and in about 27 hours after fell in with the privateer schooner Grouper, Captain Clarke, belonging to New-Providence, who immediately went to their relief, and carried them all (except one seamen who was in the yawl alongside which drifted from the wreck, and was not heard of after, and one passenger who fell overboard on the passage) safe to St. Marks, where our informant (Mr. Arnold) left them on the 20th of April.

Philadelphia.

EXTRACT.

If the great physical revolutions which have overturned the globe, sometimes by flame and sometimes by deluge—if these terrible catastrophes, which have caused the ruin of ancient nations, even at this day interest us who are so far distant from a period that is so veiled by the night of time—how fabulous would it appear if the whole globe once more witnessed these disastrous events; what powerful interest then ought we not to take in the history of the moral revolution which agitates France, even to its social basis—a revolution so new, so extraordinary in its principles, so destructive in its effects, so frightful on account of the immorality of the factions who have conducted it to the

preſent time, and which if the faction of Briſſot, which has lately been deſtroyed, ſhould unhappily be followed by another political paroxiſm; and if nothing can arreſt the progreſs of diſorganization, already ſo far advanced, it may before the ſhort ſpace of one year, ſo change the face of the empires within the ſphere of its influence, that we may hunt for one half the people of Europe, but in vain, and we ſhall not find even the tradition of them, except in the accumulated ruins of theſe vaſt communities.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The following remarks on the publications of a certain deſcription of writers who are inceſſantly laboring to make the people deſpiſe their own government, and plunge themſelves into a ſtate of anarchy, debility and contempt, are contained, ſubſtantially, in a performance which lately appeared in a paper publiſhed in the weſtern part of one of the eaſtern States.—You will pleaſe to give them a place in your paper. C.

THESE writers impute the oppoſition which is made to the formation of, what they call "*Republican Societies*," to the *monied* part of the people—and to the *Nobility*. Who they allude to, by the *nobility* in this country, I cannot divine. And who is meant by the monied part, where property is ſo equally divided as in America, is inconceivable. Some of them have called upon the farmers, &c. to guard againſt theſe monied people—The fact is, that nine tenths of the property of the United States, is in the hands of the farmers—they are called upon therefore in this caſe to guard againſt themſelves.—It is ſaid, "the only reaſon why the monied part of the people oppoſe theſe ſocieties is becauſe a great many of them have crept into offices. What is this, but a repreſentation of our civil officers, as a mercenary crew.—Obſerve—"they have CREPT into offices." It is a new idea, that our civil officers who are choſen by the free ſuffrages of the people, have *crept* into office, i. e. got in by ſome mercenary or underhand method. Not ſatisfied, however, with repreſenting them in this contemptible light, they are exhibited as an aſſociated band of enemies to the people, as being jealous leſt the people obtain political knowledge enough to inſpect their wicked and inimical proceedings, which, they ſay, "they are doubtful will not ſtand the teſt." What a deteſtable abuſe of our civil rulers is this? Have they given occaſion for ſuch black calumny? Can we patiently hear thoſe worthy characters, whom WE have choſen to tranſact OUR public buſineſs, traduced, when, as yet, we have found no cauſe of complaint in their adminiſtrations. Theſe writers ſeem to have conſidered themſelves at the head of an armed faction, under ſome corrupt monarchical, or ariſtocratical government, ready to ſtrike a moſt fatal blow. Their language can be applicable in no other caſe. And can the citizens of America endure, without *indignation*, ſuch unreaſonable abuſe, not only of their civil officers, but of themſelves alſo? They are repreſented as having been ſo duped in giving their ſuffrages, as that they have choſen enemies, and men of the moſt corrupt and abandoned principles.

Does not the complexion of this language too plainly manifeſt the ſpirit by which theſe ſocieties are actuated? Can that be a good ſpirit—a ſpirit of true liberty which influences men to publiſh ſuch vile and ſlanderous libels? Rather, is it not the ſpirit of anarchy, and ought it not for the peace and happineſs of ſociety, to be ſuppreſſed immediately, or to be treated with ſuch general contempt, as that it may ſink into its depraved inſignificance? It ſeems by the ſpirit of theſe writers that they want nothing but *anarchy* and the *guillotine* to have buſineſs enough in taking off the heads of thoſe, whom they ſay "are keeping the people in ignorance leaſt they hurl them from their eaſy ſituations." Such writers muſt be informed that the people of this country are at preſent unwilling to involve themſelves in anarchy and confuſion,—or to drag, without trial, our civil rulers to to the Place de la Revolution,—or to burn the bible,—or to commence atheiſts,—or to aboliſh the ſabbath; and that therefore their inflammatory productions are unſeaſonable:—Probably, in France ſuch eſſays might have been the occaſion of cutting off the heads of twenty two or three members of the Convention, and of enſuring ſeats to their authors, till another faction more daring ſhould ſucceed them, by publications ſtill more inflammatory, when their denunciations would take place—and thus the revolutionary wheel would be kept in PERPETUAL MOTION.

A REPUBLICAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 4.

The elevation of count Browne de Camus, to the chief command of the Imperial army on the Rhine, having excited the public curioſity, the following particulars may not be unacceptable:

Deſcended of a very ancient family in Scotland, count de Browne was born in the year 1744, at Riga, where his father, a field marſhal in the ſervice of Ruſſia, and commandant of the Province of Livonia, is ſtill alive. His mother is ſiſter to field marſhal Laſey. Count Browne poſſeſſes a very large fortune, which he employs in the moſt worthy manner upon all occaſions. His military knowledge extends to every branch of the art of war, and his attachment to the ſovereign whom he ſerves is not inferior to the fidelity which his illuſtrious uncle, the commander in chief, always ſhewed towards the Houſe of Auſtria.

It has been ſaid that our laws are ſo admirably *balanced*, that they provide *an adequate* remedy for every injury which a man can poſſibly ſuſtain. This axiom is admirably illuſtrated by the ſtatute againſt dog-ſtealing, where it is enacted, that the party offending in ſuch a caſe, ſhall be publicly whipped, but added, that if he thinks himſelf aggrieved, he may afterwards appeal for remedy, at the Quarter Seſſions!!

On Thurſday laſt, a couple being outaſked, at St. Ann's, Soho, came to be married, and when the clergymen came to that part of the ceremony which directs that the woman ſhall be ſupported in ſickneſs and in health, the bridegroom, in a joke, ſaid to the clergyman, "What ſhall I do with her if ſhe ſhould be lame or lazy?" Upon which the clergyman refuſed to proceed with the ceremony, and the diſappointed couple were obliged to defer their nuptuals to a more convenient ſeaſon. To make any comment on this odd tranſaction is unneceſſary. Suffice it to ſay, that perhaps had the worthy clergyman expoſtulated with the bridegroom, the unlucky incident might have ended much better than it did. Whether they have ſince been married we cannot learn.

The accounts from Botany Bay mention, that the colony begins to flouriſh, through the induſtry of the new inhabitants.

A Portugueſe frigate took lately into the port of Liſbon, from Madeira, a rich French Eaſt Indiaman. The court of admiralty of Liſbon has declared her a fair prize, in conſequence of the French having captured four Portugueſe veſſels, which they carried into the port of New-York.

Accounts from Peterſburg mention, that on the 25th of January laſt, the ice of the river Neva was ſuddenly broken by a violent hurricane which blew from ſea. This cauſed an inundation never experienced before in that metropolis. No accident happened, on account of the inhabitants having received notice, by a general diſcharge of artillery.

Letters from Conſtantinople, inform us, that the ſublime Porte ſeems very much inclined to liſten to the offers made by the rebellious Mahmoud Baſhaw; the latter, after having defeating the troops which the Porte ſent againſt him, has written a letter to the Grand Signior full of proteſtations of fidelity and ſubmiſſion, offering to pay the arrears he owed to the Ottoman government, provided he is allowed to continue in his ſituation as Baſhaw.

BRISTOL, March 3.

A few days ago a pig (fed by Dr. Warter) was killed at Siberſcot, which weighed 32 ſcore; when alive he ſtood 3 feet nine inches high, and meaſured eight feet in length.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.

A very uncommon circumſtance happened yeſterday to the child of one Rorke, of Thomas-ſtreet. A boy about 7 years of age, who had charge of an infant, went to fiſh in the Reſervoir that ſupplies the town with water. Juſt as the pipes were opened, in conſequence of a fire that broke out in Bridge-ſtreet, he happened to let his ſiſter fall, who was precipitated thro' the pipes, and was actually carried into the arms of one of the fire men where the water had vent. The infant was apparently dead; but no marks having appeared of receiving any injury, except ſuffocation, and a ſurgeon in the ſtreet having treated it accordingly, the child was reſtored to life by the means recommended to recover drowned perſons by the Humane Society. From the Reſervoir to Bridge-ſtreet is more than an Engliſh mile.

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 17.

The Indian Chief has been captured by a French ſhip of war, on her voyage from England, becauſe ſhe had a few ſtaves on board.

The George Barclay eſcaped the ſame fate, by ſomething like a miracle! During her voyage from Philadelphia to England, in December laſt, ſhe was hailed in the Britiſh Channel by a French frigate. The Capt. examined her manifeſt, and expreſſed his ſatisfaction that ſeveral articles, which he enumerated, were not on board; otherwiſe he ſhould have been obliged to capture the veſſel. Among the reſt, he mentioned ſtaves. There were ſtaves in the veſſel, but they had at firſt by miſtake, been forgot in making out the manifeſt, and were, after it had been ſigned, indorſed on the back of it.

This trifling miſtake ſaved the ſhip, as the Frenchman did not think of turning to the other ſide of the paper.

A Correſpondent intimates, that on the preſent evening in particular, it may not be improper to communicate what follows:

Extract from an addreſs to the Deity, delivered by Dr. Magaw, on Wedneſday laſt, at the cloſe of an examination and other exerciſes of the "Young-Ladies Academy of Philadelphia."

IT is thy inſpiration, *Father of Lights!* that giveth underſtanding, aad openeth the fountains of wiſdom: How excellent is thy name in all the world! We praiſe thee; we bleſs thee; we worſhip thee; we glorify thee; we give thanks unto thee!

Here, and in every place, where the intellectual culture, united with the virtues of the heart, are the Learner's object, and the Inſtructor's care,—to thee we can look with a religious confidence, for guidance and ſucceſs!

Knowing, O Lord, that whomſoever thou bleſſeſt, they are bleſſed indeed—we commend to thy ſpecial favor, theſe our beloved *Daughters:* Thine they are, moſt bounteous Maker! Thine they are, redeeming God!—With that unfeigned tenderneſs which is of thy beſtowing, and that ſolicitude which thou wilt not deſpiſe, may we be permited to aſk,

That it may pleaſe thee, to endue them with a ſublime ſenſe of thy perfections, and an unalterable love of thy holy name:

That it may pleaſe thee, to encreaſe their inclination and purſuits after valuable learning; and to direct them in its uſes, and proper application:

That it may pleaſe thee to bleſs them with the diſtinguiſhing felicities of their youth; defending them withal, from its peculiar temptations and dangers:

That it may pleaſe thee, to aſſiſt, and direct them by thy grace, ſo that none of them may coſt a Parent, one tear; nor a friend, a ſingle ſigh—unleſs it may be the ſigh at parting—or the tear which doth not interfere with joy:

That it may pleaſe thee, to adorn them with that diſcretion now, that meekneſs, that goodneſs, and inflexible integrity, which will inſure to them reſpect and confidence, to the end of their days:

That it may pleaſe thee, to *confirm* them in all the habits, and richeſt conſolations of piety and virtue!

By the remembrance of thy paſt goodneſs; by the hopes which thy promiſes inſpire; by the mutuality of affection, which, we believe, ſubſiſts between theſe Children and us—we beſeech thee to hear us, O Lord!

Finally, thou infinite guardian and friend! take us all under thy divine protection! Be thou the ſaviour of the land we live in! the inſpirer of thoſe who counſel! the ſtrengthener of thoſe who govern! the inſtructor of thoſe who teach; and the encourager of thoſe who learn;—till ſafety, freedom, ſcience, pure religion, and its offspring, happineſs, ſhall be eſtabliſhed on everlaſting foundations, through Jeſus Chriſt, our bleſſed Mediator!

Extract from the Albany Gazette.

A ſhort ſketch of the debates in the houſe of repreſentatives, the latter end of laſt month (which appear in ſome of the late newſpapers) in conſequence of ſome communications of the depredations of the Britiſh cruiſers on the commerce and navigation of the United States, gives us a picture of ſo much warmth, paſſion and intemperance, that it ſeems nothing ſhort of an immediate declaration of war againſt that power, will abate the rage of certain trading gentlemen, members of that houſe.

Then huzza for ſpeculation, privateering, and the acquirement of monſtrous fortunes, by a hop, ſtep and jump; but thoſe furious gentlemen ought to be appriſed, that forcing the country into a war with ſuch violent precipitation, is no way to command, (what muſt be deemed very eſſential) the ſupport of the great body of the people.

Nor is it probable, that Britain as a nation, can be very deſirous of a rupture with this country at preſent.

She has full employ in her war with France, and I am therefore of opinion, that with ſuitable negociation, reparation may yet be obtained; and the calamities theſe gentlemen wiſh ſo haſtily to plunge us into avoided.

Every country on going to war, hath generally ſome advantage in proſpect to be derived, as a compenſation for its loſs of blood and treaſure, and the devaſtation ſhe muſt experience in its progreſs; but in the name of heaven, let me aſk, What are we to gain? Have we a fleet to enrich ourſelves by captures at ſea? Are the United States in want of territory? Canada, and the beggarly province of Nova-Scotia, both a great incumbrance to Britain, and which ſhe would be glad to be rid of, can be the only objects of our conqueſt, and are they worth poſſeſſing after we get them? Hence it follows, that for the gratification of certain favorite merchants, who have ſuſtained loſſes by the Britiſh cruizers, when at the ſame time, we have property in our hands of perhaps twenty times the amount of their loſſes, belonging to the ſubjects of Britain; this great extenſive but defenceleſs republic, is to be hurried into a war, which if inſtantly gone into, will be juſtly entitled to the appellation of the *Merchants war:* however, the farmers by a land tax, will have to bear the great burthen of the expence in carrying it on.

To conclude, God forbid that theſe United States ſhould follow the ridiculous foppery of the nations of Europe, in going to war upon the moſt trifling and frivolous pretences.

A war therefore, of this nature not having either the honor, the happineſs or the glory of the United States for its object, will not meet with the approbation of

An Otſego Farmer.

Otſego county, 18th April, 1794.

EXTRACT.

Frequently a preamble is affixed to laws, which gives the reaſon of enacting them; to this act [the Embargo Reſolve] there is no preamble—If there was, and the reaſon of paſſing the act was what had been conſidered, it would read thus: "Whereas the owners of ſhips, ſeamen, merchants, and thoſe concerned in inſuring property at ſea, have become ſo infatuated with falſe proſpects of gain, and ſo blinded to their own intereſt and ſafety, that they ſubject their perſons and their eſtates to hazards and loſſes, inconſiſtent with prudence, and which no citizen has a right to when it is conſidered that the loſs of each individual is a loſs to the country at large; and whereas Congreſs, moved with pity and compaſſion for their blindneſs and perverſeneſs, and ſeeing their inability any longer to regulate their affairs, and ſenſible that it is better that the aforeſaid deſcriptions of citizens ſhould be ſubjected to idleneſs; the produce of the country to loſs for want of a market, than they permitted to progreſs in their mad career, of ſending their perſons and property abroad, do enact that an embargo &c. &c."

Such a preamble would hardly comport with the wiſdom of Congreſs, or the feelings of the citizens. If the motives that produced this act be what ſome have pretended, this preamble would do no more then ſtate the truth to the world—we ought therefore to impute its origin to other cauſes.

It was ſtated in yeſterday's Gazette, that the bill providing for the payment of intereſt on the balances due to ſeveral of the States on the final ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, had paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

This buſineſs has engroſſed a conſiderable portion of the time of the Houſe—altho'

it appears that the object was essentially recognized by a law passed at the last session of Congress. In the course of discussing the subject, sundry amendments were proposed; among others it was moved to exonerate the Debtor States from any obligation to discharge the balances respectively reported by the Commissioners as due from them; this motion was, after some debate, negative—58 to 23—Another proposed amendmendment was, that the payment of the interest on said balances, out of the said funds, cease and determine after the year 1798, and that thereafter the balances due from certain states as reported by the Commissioners, be appropriated to the payment of the principal and Interest of the balances due to said states; this amendment was lost—60 to 27—on the question for engrossing, yeas 32, nays 27—A motion that it be read the third time, on the 1st October, was negatived, 52 to 33. The bill provides that interest be allowed from the last day of December 1789, and to be computed to the last day of December 1794, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; the amount of such interest to be placed to the credit of the state to which the same shall be found due upon the books of the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear an interest of 3 per cent. per annum from and after the said last day of Decem- 1794—the said interest to be paid quarter yearly, at the respective loan offices; the first payment to be made on the last day of March 1795—To be paid out of the duties on imports and tonnage, not heretofore appropriated; and the faith of the United States is pledged to provide for any deficiency that may happen; by such additional and permanent funds as may be necessary therefor.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

From the manœuvre and heat which took place last Saturday, to pass the resolutions which appeared in the second page of the last Southern Centinel, and to suppress, even the reading of those, which are inserted immediately after, in the same paper, I conceived that the latter must have, at least, savoured of pusilanimity, or, that, at least, they must have been of a very *milky* texture;—but, on perusal, I was much surprised to find, that the *style* is the only material difference between the two, and, that to convey the sentiments of the neighborhood in the most violent and strained language, in preference to a firm and decent expression, was the great bone of contention. For although, at first sight, it may appear, that the feature of the one is WAR, and of the other, PEACE; yet, when we advert to the conditions in the latter, that *peace* was not hoped or wished for, but on *honorable terms*, and consider, that these *terms*, being undefined and left to the judgment of that body, who only of right, can judge of them; I say, they would have included the very object so zealously pressed by the majority, I mean, "the withdrawing of the British fleets and armies from molesting the Republic of France as the price of peace; if, such a measure should be contemplated by the Congress of the United States in the same point of view as by the sticklers for this implied umpirage, ——whether it is, or not, the duty of that body, so to consider it, we shall for the present, leave to the bold disquisitions of bold politicians; and only observe that it is a kind of language which no modern power is in the habit of using, except the Czars or Czarinas of *all the* RUSSIAS: As to the sequestration clause which blends the situation of those who have fled to this country as an asylum, and are not, nor cannot, until a certain d finite probation, become citizens, with that of British citizens and residents having property or debts in this country; —for the honor of humanity, I will not conclude, that any opposition would have been made to that discriminatory provision in the resolves, (prevented from being brought into view on the day of discussion,) which draws a proper distinction between persons in these different predicaments.

In as much as the purpose of meeting was to express the general opinion on the present crisis of affairs, I cannot comprehend the applicability of resorting to the recapitulation of grievances which do not concern us, much less to give the first place in the list of political crimes to "the naval and military preparations" of the British nation. From the general maxim that the over-violent are always suspected, I am puzzled to find out the policy in this instance (where suspicion with respect to many of the characters concerned, cannot possibly obtain) of framing their opinions in such a manner as rather to resemble the shallow subterfuge of that vociferous declamation which is often adopted by duplicity, than the manly and candid sentiments of sincere patriotism.

BENVOLIO.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

THE INS and OUTS.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE *outs* of *England* never were more industrious to effect *changes* in their government than the *outs* of the United States have been assiduous to get *in*—even at the expense of the Peace Happiness and Prosperity of the Union. Disciples of Machiavel, they deem any measure *right*, that effects their *end*. Hence the streams of abuse, which have for years flowed so copiously from certain sources to overwhelm the reputation of every administrator of the Federal Government, chosen by the people, from the *Vice-President* downwards.—Hence too the rapid circulation of cabal and false intelligence—declamation and bellowing—to warp the minds of the people from the pursuit of the things which lead to their felicity. But in almost every event, good rises out of evil: The party have of far removed the "*mantle*" which covered its deformity, that the "*cloven foot*" has been discovered; and the people, convinced of the "nature of the beast," have been on their guard against its machinations.—The party appeared envious of the growing *prosperity* of the country—and as a war they knew will prove its destruction—all their arts and intrigues have tended to that point. In this, under guise of high-minded patriotism, they have effectually copied the wiles of *Monarchs*—who when a nation grows so rich as "*waxing fat to kick*;" they conjure up a war. What says that enemy to the arts of King craft, Dr. Walcott? In some late pathetic Odes, he touches, in his way, on the subject of this paragraph; and thus emphatically prays:

And now God bless once more good Mister PITT,
Who for *invention* beats nineteen in twenty;
And may this gentleman's most ready wit
Supply the nation all with taxes plenty;
And as the kingdom has unclench'd its fist,
Pick out a few odd pence for Civil List.
We are too rich—Dame FORTUNE grows too saucy;
Wealth is inclin'd to be confounded *brassy*.
War is a wholesome blister for the back;
Drawing away the humours all so *gross*;
Else would the Empire be of guts a sack—
A Falstaff—woolsack—an unwieldly Joss.
War yieldeth such rare spirits to a nation!
Giving the blood so brisk a circulation!
A kingdom, and a poet, and a cat,
Should never, never, never be *too fat*.

Though there is much levity in the above extract, there is much truth and political moralty in it.

FEDERAL.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

Yesterday morning arrived here, the ship Chesapeak, Captain William Wise in 52 days from Amsterdam. On the 22d of March, off the Goodwin Sands, Capt. W. was boarded by an English frigate, who previous to the boarding of him, fired several shot, and caried away part of his stern; the only reason given for firing so often was, that Capt. W. did not round too in an instant; the Chesapeak was going at that time at the rate of 12 knots.—The first Lieutenant came on board, and after examining Capt. Wise's papers, dismissed him, wishing him a safe passage.—The Lieutenant informed Capt. W. that war would shortly be declared against the Danes—and not any neutral vessel was permitted to pass the Downs, without undergoing an examination, and if any part is provisions, they are taken into England. On the 26th of March, Capt. W. was boarded by the Thames (French) frigate, who had been from Brest 20 days, and had with her at that time 10 prizes, chiefly laden with provisions, and were all standing in for Brest, and as they were favored with a fair breeze for three days after, Capt. Wise, makes no doubt of their safe arrival at Brest—the lieutenant of the Thames informed Capt. W. that there were 4 French frigates cruising for a fleet of 60 sail of English merchantmen, that were coming round the Lands end, bound up the channel, which they expected to fall in with that night—he likewise informed Captain W. that the French were every where successful—and provisions were plenty—Capt. Wise further informs us that there was not an English cruiser to be seen in the channel below Dover—but that they were in a manner, surrounded by the French.

Yesterday arrived in 29 days from Montserrat, the brig Success, captain Beard. The Success in her passage from Guadaloupe to Baltimore, was captured by a British privateer and carried into Montserrat, but liberated after paying costs.—On the 12th and 14th of April about 11 sail of American vessels were liberated at Montserrat. Americans were liberating at St. Kitts, Dominica, and Antigua, under the order from the court of St. James's of the 8th of January; the judge of the admiralty paying no attention to admiral Jervis's declaration of the Freneh islands being in a state of blockade, since his arrival in the West Indies.

By a letter, dated Montserrat, April 15, we learn, that Mr. Burke, solicitor-general of Antigua, wrote a very severe letter to the king's council on the subject of liberating American vessels, which had such a powerful effect on the judge, that he liberated every American vessel in the port which came under the order of the 8th of January.

Yesterday evening arrived, in 15 days from Havanna, the ship Citizen, Captain Cunningham—By this vessel we learn, that a Spanish fleet of merchantmen, chiefly laden with sugar, was expected to sail from that port for old Spain in about six days after her departure, under a convoy of two letters of marque—and that an embargo took place on the 30th Ult..—Capt. Buck, who came passenger in the Citizen, was carried into the Havanna, and his cargo condemned while in confinement. A Captain from Philadelphia and another from New-York met with similar treatment. Captain Cunningham spoke a vessel from Jamaica, the master of which informed him, that American beef sold at 30 dollars per barrel in that island.

NORFOLK, May 8.

ARRIVED.

Ship Martin, Watson,	London
Schooner Dolphin, Hammond,	Bermuda
Johanna, Ballard,	St. Eustatia
Porcupine, Barron,	St. Eustatia
Brig Favorite, Hubert,	Jersey

We are but Strangers and Pilgrims.

THE spring of life allures the trav'ler on
With a gay landscape and a flow'ry scene;
The op'ning rose and the enamell'd lawn,
And thorn and briar from his vision screen.

The summer comes and still all things are gay,
Still undeceived—he gazes still around—
'Till he goes sloping down the wintry way,
And hears the Curfew toll in solemn sound.

Now in astonishment he stares—amaz'd
To see how soon life's longest journey's past;
How soon th' immeasurable field is graz'd,
And that his next progression is his last.

Now contemplation in himself begins;
Now he arranges matters all anew;
Repents his former complicated sins—
And ere he puts in practice—bids adieu.

A STRANGER.

...ksburgh and Falmouth, Virginia,
The Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
Capt. M'NAMARA.
Will sail on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, at JOHN WALN's Wharf, or
EMANUEL WALKER,
WHO HAS FOR SALE
The Cargo of said Vessel—Consisting of
VIRGINIA WHEAT,
FLOUR,
DEER SKINS, &c.
GINSENG
May 17. d4t.

Extract from the Alexandria (Virg.) Gazette.

"When I recollect what immense portions of British capital, till the late interruption of our commerce, were daily sent to be vested in the vacant lands of this country, and other important and permanent improvements: when I recollect how many of the subjects of his Britannic majesty, were not only sending their money to add to the riches, but coming themselves to encrease the number and force of the United States. I recollect a commerce which was peacibly and patiently undermining the strength of the British empire, and raising our own on its ruins.

"The wealth accumulated by their amazing industry, and commerce seemed destined to improve and aggrandize the United States. Under such circumstances, if we consulted our revenge only, we ought to desire nothing but peace, and the commerce we lately enjoyed. The truth is, *time* fights for *us*. Time fights against them. If we will trust to time, we shall find him a powerful friend, who will render us conquerors—*rich conquerors*.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Dispatch, Newell, Bengal, 5 months.

CLEARED.

Schr. L'Amiable,	Gentille Balinque, port a Paix
Sarah and Rebecca, Hill,	Virginia
Sloop Diana, Quandrill,	Washington
Two Brothers, Bliss,	New-Port

Arrived at New York, May 16.

Brig Boon, Brown,	Havre de Grace
Nancy, Bernard,	Faulkland Is.

Dr. Moore's Journal in France,
VOLUME 2d.
This Day is published,
Price 6s. stitched, and 7/6 neatly bound, by
H. & P. RICE,
Booksellers, No. 50, Market street,
A Journal during a residence in France, from the beginning of August to the middle of December 1792; To which is added, an account of the most remarkable events that happened at Paris, from that time to the death of the late King of France.
By JOHN MOORE, D. D.
May 17 5t

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. FENNELL'S NIGHT.
On MONDAY EVENING,
May 19.
Will be performed,
For the first time here, an Historical Play, called the
Surrender of Calais,
OR,
GALLIC PATRIOTISM.
Written by George Colman, jun. Esq.

King Edward,	Mr. Moreton
Sir Walter Mauny,	Mr. Warrell
Ribemont,	Mr. Fennell
La Gloire,	Mr. Bates
Eustace de Saint Pierre,	Mr. Whitlock
John De Vienne,	Mr. Green
Citizens,	Messrs. Finch, Francis, & Morris
Old Man,	Mr. De Moulin
Serjeant,	Mr. Wignell
O'Carrol,	Mr. Marshall
Crier,	Mr. Blissett
John D'Aire,	Mr. Cleveland
1st Gallows-maker,	Mr. Harwood
2d ditto.	Mr. Darley jun.
Queen,	Mrs. Shaw
Madelon,	Mrs. Marshall
Julia,	Mrs. Francis

In Act 2d, a Procession and Solemn Dirge.

The Vocal Parts by Messrs. Darley, Warrell, Darley, jun. Lee, Bason, Rowson, Shaw, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Bate, Miss Willems, and Mrs. Oldmixon.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, in two Acts, called
THE SULTAN;
Or, A Peep into the Seraglio.

Soliman,	Mr. Moreton.
Osmyn,	Mr. Harwood.
Elmira,	Mrs. Francis.
Ismene, *(with Songs)*	Miss Broadhurst.
Roxalana, *(with Songs)*	Mrs. Oldmixon.

With a Characteristic DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis.

Tickets to be had of Mr. FENNELL, the Corner of 4th and Mulbery streets, and at the Office of the Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY, a COMEDY Called *NOTORIETY*, with a PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT, for the Benefit of Mr. CHALMERS.

☞ *Mr. BATES's night will be on FRIDAY.*

160

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

S H O E S.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at
No. 36, North Third ſtreet.
May 6 mw&f10t

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&s3w

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Publiſhed by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,
Charlotte, a tale of Truth,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.
Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend.—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcripations natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,
A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky
compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.
April 29. tuth&s3w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.
John Dorſey,
No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.
April 1. tuth&s6w

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE } WINES of the firſt quality
Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.
Coniac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin W. Moris,
The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,
Where he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of
W I N E S, &c.
Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion

Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.
May 9 tu&s2m

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&stf

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. The ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the original letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt Maſter General.
Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.
May 3. estf.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 19.
John Donnaldſon.
April 4. d1w w&s t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.

Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.
Price 1-8 of a Dollar.
April 22. mw&f3w

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.
April 22. m&th6w.

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and they going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders, in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
m&thtf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins
ALSO,
A CARGO OF
M A H O G A N Y,
Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and
3000 buſhels of Good Wheat,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 35, No. Water Street.
May 15. d1m5

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JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Cheſnut Street,
AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.
Corrected and Enlarged.
By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN,
D. D.
Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.
March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

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